WHOLE NUMBER, 12,366.

ELEVEN FUNERALS.

The Victims of the New Orleans Tragedy Buried.

QUIET REIGNS AGAIN

A Protest from the Italian Minister at

ACTION AT ROME

Indemnities Urged in the Chamber of De puties-Regrets and Explanations from President Harrison-John Bull on the Incident-

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 16 .- The city ere its usual aspect yesterday and there

to go along with them and break open

n attacking Mr. Villere on his failure to ould an attack be made upon it. Before the appointed time for the meeting at Clay

proach of any one felt quite safe.

During the shooting Saturday Charles Faterno was on the top floor of the woman's department. He was seen yesterday morning. He showed signs of mental district still, and the officers of the prison say has he has been that way off and on since his incarceration. Pietzo was summoned to Coroner Lemonnier on the outside of his cell yesterday to give the ages and occupations of the bodies that were unclaimed. Barusa's brother was being buried a low sonares away, but he joined the others in quietly celebrating the deliverance.

MATRANGO'S WISH.

Charles Matrango, the leading survivor, wanted it announced to the public that Judge Baker had declared him innocent. He thought that the conduct of the trial had been a mistake, and that, instead of the use of so much money, cach man should have gone before the jury on his merits. Some of the men may have been gunity, and public sentiment demanded that some be punished. As for himself he was perfectly innocent of any connection with the case, and desired attention to be called to the fact that the Court had ordered his acquittal as innocent.

All of the victims were buried vesterday. Marchesi, Monosterio, and Trahino were unclaimed up to noon and; the charity-wagon took them to Potter's field. Politz and Comitas were followed to the grave by a single carriage and in Bagnetto's case the hearse went alone. There were no religious services in these cases. The others had large and well-attended funerals, Joseph P. Macheca having the largest, Carno and Macheca were taken from their residences to the St. Louis Cathedral, and the ceremonies in each case, with priests, and carries and Macheca were taken from their residences to the St. Louis Cathedral, and the ceremonies in each case, with priests, and magnificent. MATRANGO'S WISH.

in Washington, to that effect. A reparation, a strong reparation must be had, and
it will be had, too, I know.

"If not, then our countrymen here
would be treated worse than dogs henceforth. Hove Italy because I am a son of
that country, but I love America, too, as I
am a citizen and I think that by putting
this diagraceful affair to sleep this country
would approve of it, and it would be
shameful, simply shameful."

A BANQUET POSTPONED.

The banquer of the Italians of Chicago in honer of the forty-seventh birthday of the King of Italy was indefinitely postpoted on account of the lynching of the Italians at New Orleans, and a telegram was sent to the Prime Minister of Italy, the Marquis Rudini, at Rome, signed by a number of prominent Italians, to this effect.

feet:

"The Italians assembled in Chicago to celebrate the birthday of the King of Italy have postponed the banquet on account of the news of the massacre of our brethren in New Orleans. We demand energetic intervention and protection from the Government of the fatherland."

or of the Progresso Halo-Americano, New York: Your cablegram received. I have already demanded from the Federal Gov-ernment energetic and prompt measures.

THE FEELING IN BOME.

THE FEELING IN ROME.

The Italian Government on Sunday instructed Baron de Fava, the Italian Minister at Washington, to present a vehement protest to the United States Government against the action in New Orleans, and the United States Government promised to make an investigation.

Baron de Fava, in a dispatch to the Marquis Di Rudini, the Italian Premier and Foreign Minister, stated that he had protested against the inaction of the local officials in New Orleans and that Mr. Blaine, the American Secretary of State, expressed horror at the acts of the New Orleans mob, promising that he would immediately take the orders of the President in the matter, and that the decision would be communicated to the Italian Government.

The Rome Sifterna denounces the breach

nent.

The Rome Riforma denounces the lynching as an outrage, and says it is a disgrace to the United States that such nets are possible within its borders.

Signor Breganze will interpellate the Government in Parliament regarding the

Secretary Blaine sent the following tele-gram to Governor Nichols at New Orleans Sunday night:

NEW ORLEANS QUIET.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) The indictments in Section A, Judg Marr's division, still hold Supperi, Patorne John Caruso, Natalo, and Pietzo.

and that all further action will be taken through the Legation.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] New Obleans, March 16.—In Father Manoritta's statement yesterday he said that he was sure that the letter he received was from the Provenzano faction of the Mafia. This statement Mr. Joseph Provenzano this morning most emphatically denies. He says his first impulse was to have Father Manoritta arrested, and he consulted Chief Gasler and was advised to make a public statement concerning the matter, as he thought it would do more good.

Provenzano says that he has not been connected with the Mafia in any manner. On the contrary, he has been an object of their enmity.

on a stump in the swamp to the to to average before the verdict was announced. The grand jury is to indict one juror tomerrow and more indictments will follow. Foreman J. M. Seligman took time by the forelock and went to Cincinnati.

ITALIANS IN CHICAGO.

A Demand for Energetic Intervention by the Fatherland.

Signor Oscar Durante, editor L'Bolia, of Chicago, regards the lynching of the Italians in New Orleans as a great shame for the American people. "I think the Italian Government is going to take Italian Government Italian Italia

HIBD. SPLECTED TO KILL A MAN.

"He said he would do so, as he was tired of the Maña, having recently been selected on a committee to kill a man.

"I told Jim Caruso that he must go and swear that he would have nothing further to do with the Maña before I gave him work. He did so, for I went with him to the Italian church on Conti and Rampart streets and he knelt before the altar and took the obligation. He said that Charlie Matranga was the chief of the gang and presided at the meetings robed in a black domino suit. He said that Rocco Gracci was also a leader.

"Caruso said he only attended one meeting: that he went in and Matranga held up a skull in his left hand and a dirk in his right. He was then sworn with uplifted hands to abide the decision of the order. He said he was informed after taking the obligation that the obicet was to kill those obligation that the obect was to kill those obligation that the obect was to kill those of Italy and the south of France. It leads to keep the alter and the American residents have migrated over to Italy and the south of France. It leads to have mass of America as a friendly nation; but the protest of Rudini, it says, should be none the less firm.

FROM THE ITALIAN COLONIES.

Telegrams expressive of the indignation of Italian colonies throughout America continue to be received by Mr. Barsotti at the offices of It Progresso. A large number were received to-day from all parts of their contents:

Birmingham, Liceal press and most of the Americans are sincerely against the New Orleans.

Providence, It is the only subject talked of, and the American residents have migrated over to Italy and the south of France. It leads to prove to Italy and the south of France. It leads to prove the indian colonies throughout America continue to be received by Mr. Barsotti at the offices of It Progresso. A large number were received to day from all parts of the country and the following are indices of their contents:

Birmingham, Lical relation of the New Orleans extended over to Italy and the south of France. It leads t

was also a leader.

"Caruso said he only attended one meeting: that he went in and Matranga held up a skull in his left hand and a dirk in his right. He was then sworm with uplifted hands to abide the decision of the order. He said he was informed after taking the obligation that the object was to kill those who were against the Mafia gang.

"The way it was dane wos to select the who were against the Mafia gang.

"The way it was dane wos to select the like this and went to work for me. I told him I wanted none of the Mafia people in our employ."

MEMBERS OF THE GANO.

Mr. Provenzano was asked wby his name should have been connected with the Mafia by Father Manoritta, and he replied: "I think that Di Carlo was to marry Tony Matranga's daughter, and there is much these people. I think he knows all about the members of the Mafia from his intimacy with them.

"I do not know that Di Carlo belongs to "Galveston, Tex.: Halian colony indignant. Local preas and most of the Americans are sincerely against the New Orleans acts.

Providence, R. I.: Italian colony indignant over the infamous massacre in New Orleans. Frotest energetically in the name of Italy and humanity.

"He NEFOLITAN FRESS EXCITED.

Naples; DeBraganza made an interpellation. Rudini answered by reading protest ent Minister Fava. Press excited.

Mobile, Ala.: Italian colony indignant over the infamous acts.

New Orleans: Colony terrorized but calm. American press partially approve and partially blame action of population.

Eaergetic measures taken by Rudini much local press call this worthy only of a nation not civilized.

Milwankee, Wiz.: Italian colony is remained to the Mafia from his intime.

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Mobile, Ala.: Italian colony indignant over the offical mane of the Maria provident view of Italian colony in the mam Mr. Provenzano was asked wby his name and partially blame action of population.

Action in New York.

Following are copies of two cablegrams that passed between New York and Italy relating to the lynching:

New York, March 14.—Redusi, Minister of Forein Affairs, at Rome: Italian press of New York unaimous in representing the cotony notify you of the massacre at New Orleans of Several Italians, already acquitted by an American jury, and demand intervention by home Government.

The answer was as follows:

The answer was as follows

Provenzano says that Caruso advised bim to discharge the men one at a time in order to avoid trouble. This he did and when asked for his reasons for dismissal he refused to give any as he wanted to protect Caruso; that notwithstanding his oath and professions Caruso fanally went back with Matrauga and did what he could against him (Provenzano). He thinks this was accomplished through intimidation, as Caruso was afraid of being killed by his former associates. The better element of the Halians are glad that there is an end of the Mafa, as they have been in dread of the final stays. It is those that have recontly come here or the bad element that denounce the action taken Saturday.

Mr. Provenzano says fie will see the Italian Bishop relative to Father Manoritta's accusation and pursue the course he advises.

(By tolegraph to the Dispatch.)

ACTION OF CONSUL CORTE.

O'MALLEY IN A BAD LIGHT.

O'Malley, the detective who was largely the cause of the trouble, is not in town. His snit against the States for \$10,000 damages is to come up to-day and the answer of the defendant has already been published. It was so strong and indicated so indubitably that O'Malley had been sent to prison for theft in Cleveland, that he had perjured himself, and that he had suborned witnesses that a sentiment against him was created, and it is expected now that he has left town never to return, especially as he was not in court to-day when his case was called.

A STATEMENT FROM PROVENZANO.

Father Mancritta's Charge Denied—Glad the was largely denied and taken out naturalization papers. The Consul has heard of no indignities to which the Italian colony has been subjected, and the does not think innocent people will be further molested.

he does not think innocent people will be further molested.

THE CONSUL HIMSULF TRREATENED.

During last December Mr. Corte received a letter from the Maña, in which they threatened him with dire consequences if he did not work in their interests and for the release of the accused. It also repudiated the King of Italy, and was replete with utterances of a very disrespectful nature. It was signed by some fictitious name.

SECRETARY BLAINE TO DE ANSWERED PROMPTLY. Governor Nichols was in consultation nearly all day with Attorney-General Ro-gers, United States Senator E. D. White, and others. It was given out that the Governor had not yet replied to Secretary

rovenzano says
smected with the Mana
In the contrary, he has been an occupied her enmity.

"About five years ago," says Mr. Provenzano, "the Mana sent me several letters threatening to kill myself and brothers unless we gave the society one thousand dollars. We did not respond, and Jim Caruso shortly afterward came to me and said that he belonged to the society and sait that we had better pay the money.

"He said that I could do so by going to the said that I could do so by going to the fine of the old lake and bandaging my head in a gaminst onn a stump in the swamp near by. I was spainst onn a stump in the swamp near by. I was onn a stump in the swamp near by. I was onn a stump in the swamp near by. I was then to go about my business and they to get the money.

"It has not an intentional insult to the American family a what I was ris stailing. Italians, he says, were naturally very exuberant over the acquittal of their countrymen and wished to demonstrate that fact by hoisting all the flags they had and as there was but one mast-head, and that being Italian, they put their own flag up the mast.

Mr. Zucca has received numerous telegrams from different parts of the country, and they mumber, and they number, and they would call meetings to denounce it.

IN THE SICILIAN CAPITAL.

Growing—American References.

Gents Think it Best to Emigrate.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

New York, March 16.—L' Eco a' lialia published a telegram from Palermo, Sicily, to-day which stated that in that city indignation was growing over the New Orleans tragedy. It is the only subject talked of, and the American residents have migrated over to Italy and the south of France. It Pepolo Romano speaks of America as a friendly nation; but the protest of Rudini, it says, should be none the less firm.

FROM THE ITALIAN COLONIES.

RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1891.

test.

A late telegram from New Orleans states that the colony is calm and that the Italians are grateful for the sympathy of sister colonies.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.) New York, March 16.—The Tribune's New Orleans correspondent has had an inter-view with William S, Parkerson, the leader of the regular

view with William S, Parkerson, the leader of the regulators.

"I did not take the initiative," he said, in answer to questions. "I could not tell who did. It was all done by others. I had no connection with the case beyond taking a good citizen's interest in it and dropping into court once or twice to see how it was getting along. That evening we met in the rooms of a young man whose name I don't care to give There were about 180 of us. We all signed a call that was published in the next morning's papers, asking the citizens to assemble at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning at the Clay statue, and saying we would be prepared to carry out their instructions.

CONSUL CORTE INTERVIEWED. He Thinks the Killing an Outrage-Two of the Killed Unnaturalized.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

New York. March 16.—The Italian Consul, Signor Pasquale Corte, does not at all agree with Parkerson as to the commendableness of his action. "Of course, I think it is an outrage. If the law miscarried the proper thing was to have a new trial—not to make innocent men suffer for the defects of the American laws. I have no sympathy with criminals, nor has my country. The criminals among those prisoners should have been punished, but legaily, and to take innocent men's blood! Ah, that was wrong."

"I don't wish to fasten the blame on anybody," said the Consul cautiously. "Mr. Parkerson is a young man of good family and high character, and in doing what he did he probably thought he was right. But I do say that grave responsibility rests with the Governor, the Mayor and Sheriff. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WHERE THE TROUBLE LAY.

where the trouble is between the Matrangas and the Provenzanos, who form two factions of the Maßa. Before his death Hennessey sent to the Chief of Police of Rome for a picture and description of some ruffian supposed to belong to the Provenzanos. A reply came. Hennessey sent the reply to me in an open envelope, asking me to have it translated. I can only surmise that that letter was read by some unauthorized person, who advised the Provenzanos. Only five of the men not killed and two of those killed were unnaturalized. Italians. The rest were naturalized Italians. The rest were naturalized. Most of them have been here a long while and speak English excellently. At least one was married to an American wife.

TO DEMAND A CHANGE OF VENUE.

"What can be done now? The Tribune is a great paper. Tell them that I demand a change of venue for the trial of the others to a part of the country where no projudice exists. I demand also, in the mean time, that they be kept in a safe place. I am not afraid for myself, although since this affair I have been hustiled by negroes on the street, my doors have been tried, and my private secretary has been chased for retuge into a store." TO DEMAND A CHANGE OF VENUE.

MAYOR SHAKESPEARE. He Says Unhesitatingly that the Lynchers Did Just Right.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] New York, March 16.—Mayor Shake-speare, whom the Italian Consul, as well as the country at large, is disposed to hold responsible for the violation of municipal law, makes no bones about his own feeling in the matter. He declares bluntly that Farkerson and his associates did just

"No."
"Don't you regret it?"
"No, sir," eried the Mayor belligerently,
"I am an American ritizen, and I am not
afraid of the devil. These men deserved
hanging. We expected disagreement and
had made arrangements for a re-trial,
When I heard of the verdiet I was frozen
to my seat."
"Couldn't you have punished them by
lawful means?"
"They were punished by lawful means.
The men who did it were all peaceable and
law-abiding. The Italians had taken the
law into their own hands and we had to
do the same. It was what they did in Italy,
The Maila got too strong for them and

NO DOUBT ABOUT THE GUILT OF THE VICTIME.

"Perhaps not; there is not much doubt

POSITIVE THAT THE JURY WAS BRIBED.

"Positive. The trouble is these men had too much money, and they used it all to clear the prisoners—none to convict the

"Have you positive evidence?"
"Well no, not positive; but we are finding out gradually, and when we are good and ready we will tell what we know."
"Do you anticipate any new uprising?"
"No; but if I or my secretary were touched or anybody belonging to us our people would take it up, and there is no telling where the thing would stop."
"Did you approve of Saturday's work?"
"Certainly; I think that fifteen months from now the Italian populace will be

dent-Beyond Federal Control. (By telegraph to the Dispatch-1

MR. BLAINE HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

that the Government would have to do all in its power to satisfy Italy that the rights of her citizens in this country would be been asked to call an extra session, but no one is sure that he would have consented. I am not taking any measures to quell fresh disorder. There will be no disorder. Everything is quiet. The good people are behind us. I don't consider that I am control and is well able to administer the law. I don't experiend any trouble myself except from the Federal authorities. It is true, they say, that these men were the subjects of foreign potentaries. But I understand that they were just dumped here and that their own governments were glad enough to get ring treevel from R. M. Tannahill, of New York, saying that southerners there have drunk a bumper to my health."

"The thing I am proudest of," he cried, as I was leaving," its that I am an American citised, and I will do anything to vindicate my citizenship."

CONGRESS ONLY ABLE TO ACT.

Representative McCreary, formerly chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, said that the State Department had no money it could spend in the case, and that it was difficult to tell just what it could do. The department would have to await the reply of Governor Nichols to the communication from the Secretary, and make such further investigation of the matter as it could. Then the Secretary would probably have to report to Congress for such action as that body thought proper.

FAVA TO ITALIAN RESIDENTS. A Wise Official Effort to Avert or Calm

Undue Excitement. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16,—During the first excitement among the Italian residents of the United States Baron Fava sent to the Italian Consul-General at New York the following telegram:
"Hearn from the papers that excitement is prevailing in the Italian colony on account of the New Orleans events. I have resort to your influence and authority to urge upon the Italians of New York that they should be dignified, calm, and strictly legalin their behavior so as to show them-

they should be dignified, calm, and strictly legabin their behavior so as to show themselves in these circumstances worthy of their civilized country.

"Relying upon your incontestable authority, as well as on the patrictic feelings of the colony, I am songuine that this advice will be followed.

[Signed] "Fava, Italian Minister."

It is understood that similar instructions have been sent by Baron Fava to all the other Italian consuls in the United States in order to calm and avert by this means to the fullest extent possible all undue excitement.

ment. THE EXCITEMENT IN CHICAGO. A Mass-Meeting of Italians, Demands for

Satisfaction-A Curse. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] Carcago, March 16.—The excitement and indignation aroused by the slaying of the New Orleans suspects seem to increase rather than diminish among the Italians of

rather than diminish among the Italians of this city.

In the Italian quarters to-day little groups of men have been gathered all day long and the expressions of opinion have been anything but mild.

The committee appointed last night to take charge of the matter of expressing local sentiment has decided to call a mass-meeting at Battery "D" armory. The demand for satisfaction as formulated by those Italians in charge of the local movement are: Money reparation for the families of the victims and that the ringleaders of the mob be taken to Washington and tried for the crime. It is the intention to demand that the Senate and city officials under whose rule the affair occurred be held responsible and be punished with those who actually participated in the killing.

A GENUINE MAFIA CURSE.

A GENUINE MAFIA CURSE. L'Ilalia, the local Italian paper, issued an extra edition to-day which was largely devoted to editorials denouncing the perpetrators of the New Orleans affair and calling for retribution. Among other bitter things it said:

"To-day the citizens of New Orleans are consigned to infamy—eternal infamy—by all the world, and they will be compelled to give satisfaction for this assassination. The hideous crime that to-day stains the city of New Orleans will take more than all the waters of the Mississippi to wash away.

more unworthy municipalits, an unworthy chief of police and Governor—all those mixed up in this affair have covered with opprobrium the places where justice is supposed to be administered."

ome Very Sensible Remarks from the "Tight Little Island."

(By Angle-American cable to the Dispatch.)

(By Angle-American cable to the Dispatch.)
LONDON, ENG., March 16.—The Star this
evening is of the opinion that "the impressaive feature of the New Orleans affair
was the perfect orderliness maintained
throughout the proceedings. Here champions of law and order stand aghast at
such proceedings. The American democracy has sounder notions as to what law
and order really mean." LET THE OLD WOMEN MOBALIZE."

Mr. Moreton Frewen, a son-in-law of the late Mr. Leonard Jerome, has written a letter, which is published in the Pall-Mall Gazette to-day, defending the action of the prize of New Orleans as a "straighten-

not defier from another in this matter. The citizens of New Orleans finding that the jury did not do its duty said 'we must by one means or by another put crime down.'"

The St. James Gazette, referring to the same subject, says: "The incident shows that native Americans have not lost the quality of stern resolution which is sometimes dissolved by a life of the some subject of New Orleans on Saturday.

Mafia: Killed Saturday.

(Washington Erening Star, 16th.)

A Star reporter to-day, met a gentleman from New Orleans who was well acquainted with Joe Macheca, the supposed head of the Mafia, who was among those killed in the jail at New Orleans on Saturday.

"Joe Mafia: Killed Saturday.

(Washington Erening Star, 16th.)

A Star reporter to-day, met a gentleman from New Orleans who was among those killed in the jail at New Orleans on Saturday.

"Joe Mafia: Killed Saturday.

IN THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT. Explanations and Regrets from President Harrison Announced-Indemnities

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.] ian residents of New Orleans and to bring the assassins to justice.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S REGRETS.

The Fremier said that United States Minister Porter had called upon him today in order to convey President Harrison's regrets to the Italian Government. Mr. Porter said that he trusted that the explanations which he had furnished would draw even closer the friendly relations existing between Italy and the United States.

he ex-galley-slaves of Europe. ITALY REFERS TO HER IRONCLADS.

The New Orleans Tragedy in 'Frieco.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

San Francisco, March 16.—Most of the San Francisco papers published editoriais on Saturday's outbreak at New Orleans. The Examoner, in an editorial headed "The New Orleans Butchery," says the massacre of the imprisoned members of the Maña at New Orleans is not a thing that can be defended in cold blood. It is easy to understand the feeling of the mob, but now that the passions of the volunteer executioners have had time to cool, they can hardly think of their work with satisfaction. Every man accused of crime has a right to a legal trial, but this right is reduced to a mockery if we say that the trial

than a substitution of the lyncher for the sheriff."

the Chronicle says: "Lynch-law is always to be deplored, and especially in an old settled community like New Orleans, but if vigilant vengeance is ever defensible it certainly was in the case of the people of the Crescent City who Saturday meted out swift punishment to a gang of Sicilians who were charged with the murder of Chief-of-Police Hennessey."

The Call says: "Maybe in New Orleans, as in other cities, the administration of justice sometimes breaks down, and these Sicilians ought to have been found guilty. Juries have been fixed in other cities besides New Orleans, and this particular jury may have been fixed. But the fact will have to be very clearly established by indisputable evidence before 'leading citizens' will be justified in taking the law into their own hands. This is a dangerous experiment." experiment."

Condemnation at Omaha.

Condemnation at Omaha.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

OMAHA, NES., March 16.—The members of the Italian Society held a meeting here to-day and passed resolutions condemning the New Orleans lynching, and telegrams of remonstrance were sent to New York. New Orleans, and Denver. The society claims to be antagonistic to the Mafia, although there are many Italians in Omaha who sympathize with the Hennessey murderers, and only last week sent over \$300 to the accused.

NO MAFIA IN RICHMOND. Resident Italians Deprecate the Lynching, but Are Very Conservative.

The Italian element of Richmond has al-The Italian element of Richmond has all ways been noted for its non-interference with other people's business and strict attention to its own. The freedom of these children of sunny Italy from obtrusion into the political arena has amounted to a self-abnegation of rights that would seem to be their due for representation in the municipal government. No other foreignbora citizens in our midst are more law-abiding.

Believing this to be true a representative of this paper called upon several of these citizens yesterday to get an expression of opinion from them in relation to the late uprising of the people of New Orleans and the lynching of the eleven alleged members of the Maña society of that city. Understanding that Mr. V. Donati was the president of the Italian society of Richmond he was the first person called upon. In answer to the reporter he said: "I am not the president of the society," and with indignation added, "you ought to know the Italians of this city better than to ask such a question. No, there is no Maña society here. I don't want to talk about it. Mr. J. P. Canspa is the president of the Richmond Italian organization, He can talk to you about it."

Nothing more could be gotten from Mr. Donati, as he went on waiting on the customers in his store.

ciety and the Trinairia Society have called a meeting of the Italian societies for protest.

what happened? The sovereign took hold of it—the King. Here the sovereign also dren.

"The unworthy government of a still Having found Mr. Pelligrino at his contest.

"The unworthy government of a still Having found Mr. Pelligrino at his contest.

ABOUT JOE MACHECA.

was a native of Louisiana, probably nair Spanish and half Italian. He could speak English as well as you or I, and was one of the jolly good fellows in his manners. Some fifteen years ago an American up a rival fruit business in the city, Macheca had coatrol of all the little fruit-stands throughout the city. The American opened a large fruit-store after the style of some in Chical Charles and the rear the style of some in Chical Charles and the rear the style of some in Chical Charles and the rear the style of some in Chical Charles and the rear the style of some in Chical Charles and the rear the style of some in Chical Charles and the rear the style of some in Chical Charles and the rear the style of some in Chical Charles and the rear the style of some in Chical Charles and the style of some in Chical Chical Charles and the style of some in Chical Charles and the style of some in Chical Chical Charles and the style of some in Chical Chical Charles and the style of some in Chical Chi

e. n October, 1888, Antonio Flaccomio was as

Carlo and Vincenzo Quarrara, were selected to kill him. The former plunged the stiletto into the doomed man's heart.

Signor Ranic, of New York city, the Italian consul, is authority for the statement that the first that was really known of the order was at the beginning of the present century, in the town for Silint, Sicily, where a family of nine named Giavanni, of considerable social position, were murdered in as many weeks. The father went first, being found at his very door-step. Seven days later the mother followed. Her dead fodly was found in almost the same location as that of her husband. The authorities were unsuccessful in tracing the murderer or murderers, and several days afterward the bodies of the two eldest children were found dead in bed. The others followed in regular order until the family was completely annihilated. A tough character of the town named Sipoli was arrested on susplicion and confessed. He revealed the existence of the order and said that Giavanni and his family had incurred the anger of the band by betraying a criminal who was a Maffa to the authorities. Sipoli had been instructed, among others, to commit the murder. He was tried, and aithough the best counsel was employed to defend him on a plea of insanity by the Maffa, he was convicted and sent to prison for life.

Several wintesses for the procecution were afterward murdered by the Maffa. The Government becoming aware of the lawless nature of the organization at once took measures to have it suppressed, but the efforts proved fatile. La Maffa continued to grow. A police officer in 1863 in Milan discovered a mark by which a member of the Maffa could be known. It consisted of a small sear immediately under the ear, caused by burning. In this way great numbers of criminals wore afterward run down and brought to justine. The society then gave up the mark, and the police officer one year after was found dead, stabbed to the heart.

MODERN STRUCTURE ON MEDIEVAL SENTIMENT

of His Slayer—Mystery.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

(CINCINAIT, O., March 16.—Mr. Fred.

(B. Woods, proprietor of the Knoppe Union Shooting-Park, on Glenway avenue, Price Hill, was shot in his saloon about midnight last night and died to-day.

The Mafa is a secret organization composed almost catirety of Scillians, and was founded by an Indian cat-throat named Mana at Palermo a hundred years ago. The members are for the man's the same time, and account of the brital barbarity of the middle ages. Vincenzo Artiti barnod a victim's founded ages. Vincenzo Artiti barnod a victim's fine agent victorians in New Orleans, hoping to burn the owner at the seme time. He was sent to the peattern tiary, organized a branch of the Mafa—for housebreaking purposes only—among his fellow-pianers, got out, went to St. Louis, and an obnozious fellow-pountryman into it, and the store, are distributed him in the back with a kine's long that it sinck out on both sides of the dying man as he fell to the floor. He went to New York, opened a saloon, enticed an obnozious fellow-pountryman into it, and the store, are the fell to the floor. He went to New York, opened a saloon, enticed an obnozious fellow-pountryman into it, and the store of the Mafa—for housebreaking purposes only—among his fellow-pianers, got out, went to St. Louis, and an obnozious fellow-pountryman into it, and the woman drove into the city, and until he voluntarily made his statement to the Superintendent of Police it was not known who fired the fatal shot. There is nothing known of the relations of the two men to justify a suspicion that the tragedy had any other cause than accident and if there

One Instantly Killed; the Other Fatally Injured Crossing a Railroad Track. Injured Crossing a Kallroad Track.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

Roanore, Va., March 16.—A horrible accident occurred this morning about 10 o'clock near Coyner's Springs, on the Norfolk and Western railroad about eight miles east of here. Mr. Joel N. Cooperidge, an employe of the machine-works here, was removing his family from a place near the springs to Vinton, a thriving city two miles east of Koanoke.

His oldest daughter, Lula, aged nine-teen years, started on foot up the railroad track, accompanied by her sister Lelia, aged twelve years, and in attempting to cross the bridge over Glade creek they were struck by the engine of a west-bound pas-senger train, which killed the youngest girl instantly and so injured the oldest that she cannot survive. Her right arm is broken, the right side of her skull is frac-tured, and she is injured internally. KILLED AND FATALLY INJURED.

tured, and she is injured internally.

PARALYZED BY FEAR.

The injured girl and the dead body of her sister were brought to Vinton, where the train was met by a number of physicians from that place and this city. The unfortunate girls could have saved themselves by jumping from the bridge to the sand ten feet below, but the sight of the approaching train as it suddenly moved up, only a short distance away, seemed to completely paralyze them. The deepest sympathy is felt for Mr. Copporates and family by the people of this city and Vinton.

But He is Missing and Much Book Mos with Him.

Saw-Mill and Lumber Burned.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Jacksonviller, Fla., March 16.—A Tallahassee special says: News has been received here of the burning yesterday of a large saw-mill at Carrabelle, belonging to the Carrabelle, Tallahasses and Georgia Railway Company. Two million feet of first-class pine lumber were also destroyed. The mill machinery and buildings were valued at \$40,000. The loss on lumber will fall on Coomba & Co., who have the mill leased. The property was only partially insured.

Mr. Breckinridge Improving Res (By telegraph to the Disparal). Washinoton, March 16.—Repres Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who from a slight attack of grip in continues to improve rapidly. If